BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

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FOR THE PATRIOT.

That a good education is the source of all virtue, is an unquestionable fact; and in all countries removed from a state of barbarism, the education of youth has ever been considered an object of primary importance; and those friendly to the best interests of their country have always devoted much attention to it, convinced that the perpetuity of their rights, civil and religious, depends upon the diffusion of knowledge, and a correct formation of the habits of youth.

To develop the intellectual energies, to watch and cultivate with care the opening germs of genius, to turn the tumultuary & conflicting passions, when uncontrolled by reason, or the force of experience, into their proper channel, is, in a great measure, the task of those engaged in raising and educating youth. Hence it is, that all those whose lot it is to formalize the affections of the heart, and the powers of the mind, should be morally and mentally qualified. Nature, bountiful and wise in all things, has provided us with an infinite variety of objects, both for our advantage, instruction, and entertainment; and, like a kind and judicious parent, admits all her children to a participation of her blessings; but as the modes, situations, and circumstances of life, are various, so accident, habit, and education, has each its predominating influence, and gives to every mind its particular bias. Where excellence is wanting, the attempts to attain it are but few; but eminence excites attention, and produces imitation. To cultivate that important part of the work of creation, to incite the assiduity and perseverance, to raise the curiosity, and to awaken the listless and dormant powers of young minds, we have only to point out to them an inestimable requisition, and the means of obtaining it; but, until a larger number of the community seems more highly to estimate the advantages resulting from a well cultivated mind, & manifests a greater disposition to aid and encourage the means whereby this is to be correctly obtained, we cannot expect this beneficial and highly desirable object to be effected. There are some parents, indeed, who have liberal minds, and who are possessed of a truly cultivated taste, that know the ineffable advantages and delights which are derived from a careful and correct education; and are, therefore, desirous that their children should enjoy the same refinement of mind, the same intellectual resources, and a rational respect for themselves. But the sordid and illiterate cannot, by the most direct reasoning, be made to comprehend the value of these attainments, the most important object of which, is, to purify the taste, cultivate the mind, harmonize the affections, improve the understanding and hearts, and enhance the dignity of human nature. They commonly imagine that it is the external appearance which must make their children respectable & respected, that all qualifications are subervient to fripery of dress, and that a little bit of uncertain ore supplies the place of internal resources. Consequently they bestow so much care and attention, and lavish every expense that can be devised on their personal decoration, to render them amiable, respected, and agreeable; while they murmur largely, and form insurmountable objections, to award the meritorious exertions, pains, and care, of those who labour to embellish that "pearl of greater price." It is well known that internal elegance adds beauty to external grace; and the brightest natural powers, the most highly ornamented form, or exalted station in life, cannot confer happiness, nor they will not make a person agreeable, nor scarcely respectable, in polished society, if he be totally a stranger to that liberality of sentiment which a cultivated mind bestows; and further, destitute of this, he or she will have many languishing hours not known how to be disposed of, and will often feel unbent and relaxed, languid and melancholy, sometimes averse to discharge the duties, and frequently disqualified even for relishing the pleasures of ordinary life.*

"Nothing," says a learned author, "can fix esteem and pure respect, but that kind of beauty and ornament, which depends on the beauty and splendour of a virtuous and enlightened mind. The least degree of understanding will be disgusted with external attractions, if internal accomplishments are wanting; the one is always losing, while the other is continually gaining. A beautiful character is as the morning light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Sense, spirit, sweetness are immortal; all besides withers like grass." The power of looks to please is diminished every time they are seen, and when these lose the power to please, the soul will seek a soul; it will refuse to be satisfied with any thing else.

To promote the happiness and the excellence of the individual, to render him a valuable member of society, and to accustom him to aspire, by the regular discharge of all his religious and social duties, to the happiness which awaits the good in a future world, are the great ends which should be kept in view, in the education of all, whatever place in society they may be destined to occupy, from the son of the meanest cottager, to the heir apparent to the throne. But the indefinite variety of relations in which men stand to each other, requires a corresponding variety of acquirements, to enable them to fill their respective stations with respectability and satisfaction to themselves, and with advantage to the community to which they may belong. Education, therefore, is either general or particular—general while it regards us as sentient, moral, and intellectual beings, susceptible of happiness, and capable of improvement; particularly, when it is designed to qualify us for some station or occupation in life. In short, education, in the strictest acceptation of the word, comprehends every thing which has any influence in developing the powers of the mind, and the tendencies of the heart; therefore its object is to cultivate the intellectual and moral powers, with a view to some specific result; and education is good or bad, proper or improper, complete or deficient, as the course of discipline is more or less conducive to that end, and as the means employed are adequate, or inadequate, to its accomplishment. In whatever light we view education, it cannot fail to appear one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of mankind. When we contrast the ignorance, the rudeness, and the helplessness of the savage, with the knowledge, the refinement, and the resources of civilized man, the difference between them appears so wide that they can hardly be regarded as of the same species. Yet, compare the infant of the savage, with that of the most enlightened philosopher, and you will find them in all respects the same, the same "high capacious powers" of mind "lie folded" up in both; and in both the organs of sensation are exactly similar; all that is afterwards to distinguish them, depends upon their education. While the mind of the savage, left entirely neglected, will scarcely raise him above the level of the animals around him, insensible to all the wonders of creation, and shut out from all the treasures of nature, the more fortunate member of enlightened society, whose capacities shall be evolved by a proper education, will comprehend within the ample range of his intelligence, the universe of God; all the beauties of creation will be unveiled before him; nature will unlock to him her sacred stores, and reveal her secret laws; the powers of other creatures will become subject to his control, and the faculties and the attainments of men will be made subservient to his advantage, or his delight. Such is the importance of education to the intellectual, and consequently to the happiness of man.

The untutored barbarian, like the beasts which he hunts for subsistence, or from which he dreads destruction, acts merely under the guidance of instinct, or from the impulse of appetite or passion. A stranger to control, he acknowledges no law but his own will. Not disciplined to subordination, or trained to reflect on the relations of society, and the duties which arise out of those relations, he submits to no authority, but the leader whom he chooses to conduct him to the gratification of his private or national animosities; and his wildest desires are indulged without the slightest regard to any future consequence, or to any feelings but his own. His enjoyments, therefore, are entirely selfish, altogether arising from the most ferocious passions, or the most grovelling appetites. Can a nature thus selfish, thus fiend like, be transformed by any culture into the likeness of man, as we contemplate him, in the more enlightened and happier regions of the world? Yes! these natures, opposite as they appear, are formed originally after the same image. It is education which raises him above the degrading dominion of passion, teaches him to respect the voice of reason, and to follow her as the guide of his conduct. It is education which elevates his thoughts habitually to his Creator—gives constancy to his virtue, amidst all the trials of life; and serenity to his mind, amidst all its evils—which leads him to repose on the wisdom, the goodness, and the omnipotence of the Lord of the universe; and carries forward his views to the regions of immortality, where the apparent confusion, and intricacy, of the ways of Providence shall be unravelled into the most perfect order.

The excellence simply described here, as the result of a good education, has been attained by many, few are incapable of attaining it; and it is this capability which renders education an object of such incalculable importance, and such deep responsibility, to all who have the charge of forming the human mind.

Having made a few brief, and perhaps imperfect, observations on the great advantages resulting from a good education, I will yet make a few remarks upon the injudiciousness of placing youth under illiterate, and incapable preceptors; persons who are engaged to be the models of the learning, and moral conduct of our beloved offspring. That it is a duty enjoined on all, both by the laws of God, and the voice of society, to instruct them well, no one guided by reason will pretend to deny. That it is an obligation to seek good instructors, without whom this truly great blessing cannot be obtained, when they are absent from the paternal roof, is a fact to which every man must attest; and yet this concern, important as it may be, is apparently treated as a matter of little weight. It must be well known that children are the very creatures of imitation; and we all know that the impressions made, and the habits and knowledge imbibed, at the period of life of childhood, are ineffaceable; and yet parents treat this momentous affair as a matter of little moment. They frequently send their children to receive these everlasting influences of persons, of whose abilities and character they are wholly unacquainted. But would they go to a tailor, and ask him to make a coat, or to a dress maker, a dress, unless they had the best reason to believe they understood their business? Do they employ any mechanic to work for them, unless they think he is qualified? But still they can trust their children's minds to persons of doubtful capability, and of whom they have no knowledge—in some instances, merely because they can have them taught for a trifle less. Strange infatuation! They stop about all these trifles, while the immortal parts of their children are in question and neglected. But is it not as difficult to teach properly, as to preach sound doctrine; defend with success, an important cause; or to observe some other matters, of which I have been speaking? If so, why is not as much attention given to preceptors' qualifications, as to those other concerns, as they have to plant the seeds of all knowledge, which may be sown in any soil; but it is by proper culture, alone, that they can be cherished and brought to maturity. However, until there be a more familiar intercourse between parents and teachers, that great and desirable benefit cannot be expected to arise from the labours of the most competent. And to induce those perfectly qualified, and respectable, to engage in the profession of teaching remuneration,* should be held out in the ratio of their utility, and be considered equally honorable as the Divine, the Lawyer, or the Doctor; but by some unaccountable caprice, the opinion of many is, that those whose exertions are next to ecclesiastical of the greatest importance, must be an inferior order of beings, unworthy this attention, confidence, or friendship. But, I would say, this can only be the opinion of an illiterate and little mind, and when there is the sneer of ignorance, or the look of contempt, it is generally treated with equal derision, or careless indifference. I should think this mistaken idea, arises from a consideration of their dependence; but if dependence, in its general acceptation, be the means of sinking a man in public estimation, not one to whom dignity is appended from his responsibilities in society, from the peasant to the King, would escape censure. We are all equally dependent, all equally in want of assistance and approbation of each other, and every obligation from man to man is mutual. However, in many instances, some silly opulent persons evince such conduct as to show that they think teachers should receive all indignation, and every manner of caviling, without the least retaliation; but is there any one of an independent spirit, or of any feeling, conscious that he is doing his duty, that will receive ill treatment? If there be, he is not fit to instruct. Every instructor requires as much independence as the King on his throne. It is the independent character and steady uniform demeanor, as well as his abilities and moral conduct, that insures respect from children, & consequently a general improvement. Destroy the authority or spirit of a teacher, and, doubtless, children will not progress in their studies. The more instructors give up their authority, and the more they suffer themselves to be ill-treated, the more will the great body of society shackle them by customs engendered by folly, and propagated by errour. Let teachers consider that they should be under no subjection to the control of parents and children; but that they are discharging the functions of a high and an honorable office, and as such no to be dictated to, or insulted, by the whims of the narrow minded.

The results of not holding teachers in proper estimation are evident, and does it not show extreme imbecility of mind in those who wish to lower them in the opinion of their children, or consider them in that light, and yet patronize them. It is strange that parents act thus! But were they to reflect deeply, and consider seriously, how much depends on cultivating proper habits, and dispositions, in children, and giving their minds a proper bias and direction at first, they would act far otherwise: and this is all that man can do: God alone can renovate the heart. B.

* "How happy is it to know how to live with one's self, to leave one's self with regret, to find one's self with pleasure! the world is less necessary to one."—*Marchioness De Lambert.*

*It is said of Alexander the Great, that he allowed 800 talents a year to Aristotle to defray the expences of procuring all sorts of living creatures, so that, by his own particular experience, he might be enabled to write of the nature and properties of them And the reason why the world has so few Aristotles, is because there are so few Alexanders.

Albany, (N. Y.) July 9.

PUBLIC DISASTER.

The lock, at the entrance of the Erie Canal, into the Hudson, at the head of the Albany Basin, caved in, yesterday morning, to such an extent, that a long time will be necessary to repair it, so that boats may again pass through as heretofore.

There is a deep fissure in the earth, of from fifteen to thirty feet in length, on each side of the lock—and between these fissures and the sides of the locks, the earth has sunk considerably, and by its pressure on the stone work, has materially disjointed each side of the lock. At the upper gate, on the west end of the lock, the whole body of the stone-work has sunk some inches, separating the wall on each side, by a wide issoue, or crack.

The basin, and the canal above, yesterday morning, exhibited a melancholy spectacle.—The water had almost entirely run out—leaving the bottom nearly bare; and I counted twenty-five boats, many of them loaded, grounded in the basin, and in the canal, between the two first bridges.

All was bustle and business, to repair the damage. The first thing is, to make a temporary dam across the foot of the basin, the work of which commenced about nine o'clock yesterday morning; and was probably finished last evening. For several months to come, the boats will get no further than the Canal Basin—consequently their cargoes must be there unloaded, and there they must receive their return cargoes. This will give great and increased employment to our honest cartmen. A considerable number of laborers will derive employment in re-building the lock, for, we believe it will have to be almost entirely rebuilt.

FROM THE READING CHRONICLE, JULY 9

Accidents.

On Tuesday afternoon two unfortunate occurrences happened in this borough. Mr. Frederick Porr's child, aged about 3 years, was run over by a loaded waggon and killed on the spot. It was a lovely child and its parents doted upon it. It was playing in the street and at the moment was unobserved by either the carter or those who should have taken better care of it.

The premature explosion of a charge of powder placed in a rock at the quarry near the Canal, for the purpose of blowing it, has shockingly mangled a Mr. Bagley, who was engaged in quarrying. It is supposed he will recover from his wounds, but it will be after much suffering.

There was no celebration on Gerber's Island on Monday last. What was the reason? The place which "Gregg and the Constitution" last year covered with hosts of patriots and which was pregnant with every human action, was this year abandoned to the croaking bullfrogs and chirping grasshoppers. "*Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!*"—*Ib.*

From the Juniata Gazette, July 13.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday evening on the Turnpike near James M'Williams's, a boy by the name of William Woods was killed by the oversetting of a cart. The accident occurred as we are informed by the negligence of a blackman who was driving; the cart contained two Barrels of whiskey, one of which fell on the boys head and instantly deprived him of life. The boy was asleep in the bottom of the cart, when it upset.

YELLOW FEVER.

In addition to the many victims to this fatal disease among our naval officers, we have to add one more, acting Lieut. Clinton, who was attached to the Spark, lately from Havanna. Mr. Clinton had been actively engaged against pirates, & we learn had sailed several times round Cuba in an open barge, seeking for these ocean marauders. He was a gallant young fellow, enterprising and patriotic, and with all the good feelings which belong to a sailor. It is melancholy to contemplate the number of promising officers whom we have lost on these fatal expeditions.—*National Advocate.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

About five years ago my husband LORIN ROSE, left the town of Bethel in the county of Sullivan, state of New York for Philadelphia with lumber, and from thence went to Trenton in the state of New Jersey, where he was heard from by letter stating he was about going to Savannah in the state of Georgia, and intended to return in a few months. He is about 44 years of age, upwards of six feet high, and has light hair. Any person who may be acquainted with the fate of Mr. Rose will render his affectionate and afflicted wife a lasting obligation by addressing a letter to the *Postmaster, New Shesh-quin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.* He has left his family consisting of his wife and six children, who are under the greatest necessity and embarrassment.

HANNAH ROSE.

Shesh-equin, June 13, 1824.

Hastings Against A Farmer

THE PATRIOT

"Not for himself but for his country."

SATURDAY JULY 24.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. STEEL, Mr. ROBERT M'CONNELL, to Miss NANCY REEVES, daughter of Mr. Elijah Reeves, all of this Borough.

On Tuesday last PENINA ESSINGTON, aged three years, a child of Mr. Joseph Essington of Boggs township in this county was drowned in attempting to cross the foot board that passes over Spring Creek, near Miles's Forge. What adds to this distressing event is, that it is the second child Mr. Essington has lost at the very same place. Mr. Essington and his wife were away from home at the time the distressing occurrence took place, and on their arrival at home beheld, not the blooming cheeks and playful smiles, but the pale emaciated corpse of their beloved infant.

"Happy infant early bless'd
Rest in peaceful slumber, rest;
Early rescued from the cares
Which increase with growing years.

No delights are worth thy stay,
Smiling as they seem and gay;
Short and sickly are they all
Hardly trusted e'er they fall.

All our gaiety is vain
All our laughter is put pain;
Lasting only, and divine
Is an innocence like thine."

[*After the manner of the Village Record.*]

PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER

The PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER is one of the best conducted political papers in the state. The original paragraphs are numerous, and well written. Every one must see that a spirited, and at the same time prudent, paper, at the seat of Government, is deserving of support, and cannot fail to be useful to the best interests of the state. Those liberal politicians who are able to add the trifling sum of five cents a week to their expenses, we advise to enclose the first three dollar bill they get directed (postage paid) to

Messrs. MOWRY & CAMERON,
Editors of the Intelligencer,
Harrisburg, Pa.

and order the paper for one year.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

ELEGY.

The warbling songsters of the peaceful grove,
Sinking in slumber, have forgot to play—
The braying herds which homewards slowly move,
Are silent preludes of the close of day.

The sun glides slowly o'er the western hill,
And dark'ning shades begin to dim the sight;
Tir'd nature sinks, the hum of day is still,
And all combine to hail approaching night.

With pensive mind, I onward slowly move,
While balmy nature round her odours shed,
Toward yon sacred solitary grove,
To view the silent mansions of the dead.

Here all is mute, each pulse of life is still,
Nor howling ghost has yet appear'd this way;
No voice is heard, except the Whip-poor-will,
Who sings her requiem to departing day.

And on yon oak, within that sacred pale,
The hooting Owl is sometimes heard complain,
Of those whose nightly visits to the vale,
Disturb the horrors of her gloomy reign.

No tyrant's voice spreads terror thro' this place—
No petty despot sways his sceptre here;
The frown of power is seen in no one face,
Nor does one feature show the signs of fear.

That friendless pauper, o'er whose turfless grave
No friendly roses does their fragrance shed,
Lies just as high in state as that rich knave;
There's no pre-eminence among the dead.

Virtue alone can lasting difference make,
None else will e'er be known among the dead;
Time shall the proudest thrones of monarchs shake,
And wrest the laurels from their sinking head.

No doubt beneath this consecrated sod,
Are hearts once fir'd with every virtuous aim;
Feet which in virtue's path had firmly trod—
Tongues once employ'd to shout a Saviour's name.

Without alloy they spent life's cheerful day,
Nor had, nor wish'd to have, wealth's glit'ring toys;
With holy zeal they trode the narrow way,
To purer climes, and more substantial joys.

Ah! time, what dreadful havoc hast thou made—
Not our best trophies can thy force withstand;
The princely monument must sink and fade,
It can't resist thy maring, mould-'ring hand.

Egypt's proud pyramids with tow'ring main,
(Those mournful ensigns of the pride of man,)
Shall sweep with dreadful crash the lab'ring plain,
And sink to chaos at thy stern command.

With what quick pace our span of life rolls on,
Year after year it slyly steals away;
Where are the guardians of our youth? they're gone,
And we must shortly lie as low as they.

What gloomy thoughts assail me on this spot,
Where oft I've wept to see the mourner weep;
Those friendly tears shall never be forgot,
While I remember where my fathers sleep.

Ah! why so silent those who once were gay,
That friendly voice which oft assailed my ear,
With whom I talk'd the social hour away,
They seem to know not that a friend is here.

Alas! that voice I ne'er shall hear again,
The gasping tomb has claim'd them for its own;
Life's dream is past, they've bid adieu to pain,
And I am left to suffer here alone

There they shall lie till Gabriel's trump shall sound,
And from their mansions call the slumb'ring dead;
'Midst shining saints, O! may they then be found,
And peerless honour ever deck their head.

D.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

If your correspondent, who is so unfriendly to toasts and toast drinking, has a particle of good humour in his composition, he will be amused with a toast offered by a SIMON SALLADE, at the late celebration of the 4th of July at Harrisburg. It consists of twenty lines of a sort of rhym, which, I have no doubt, cost Simon several weeks of intense thought; for indeed it smells strongly of the lamp.

I would transcribe the whole for the special use of my friend "The Farmer," as I do believe it would scatter the clouds of hostility to 4th of July celebrations, which seems to have settled upon his mind, but, as I have no doubt he will see it published in some of the newspapers of the day, I will only take the four middle lines as a tolerable specimen of the whole:

"Of party strength some will loudly boast,
But here we have a prouder, nobler toast,
General Jackson is the man,
Who knows both how to fight and to plan."

The two last lines reminded me of

"Nancy Dauson is the plan,
Her father was a beggar man,"

except that the latter is perfectly correct in metre and measure, whilst the former is wanting in both.

This Simon Sallade, whose muse has made such a dreadful attack upon him, is the same *Simon* who formerly represented Dauphin county in the state legislature; and was elected by the federalists, who only elect "MEN OF TALENTS!" It is more than probable that he will be their candidate at the coming election, especially as he has given evidence of *wonderful* ability!!

I have no doubt my good friend, the 'Farmer,' is acquainted with an old gentleman, whom we familiarly call BILLY HINTON. I well recollect that he was called upon for a toast at a 4th of July celebration, at the big spring adjoining Bellefonte. The old revolutionary veteran, without much time for study, gave the following, which I recommend to the attention of the *sweet singing Simon* of Harrisburg:

"In Seventy-Six,
The year was fixed,
We were declared free-e-e;
With sword in hand,
All over the land,
We fought for liberty-ye-ye;
And here is a toast,
To the gallant hoast,
Who fought so nobly-ye-ye."

I need not say that it was received with acclamations. When he arrived at the third line, he no doubt appended the ye-ye, lest he would want measure in every third one following; a hint which Simon Sallade, of Harrisburg would do well to take.

If the sweet singing Simon should not be successful in his canvass for the Legislature next fall, (a very great probability,) I recommend him to make application to General Jackson, whose praises he sings so sweetly, immediately after his election to the Preidency, to be appointed his *Poet Laureat:*

And now to conclude, myself and a number of my neighbors who were highly delighted with the poetical effusions of Bard Sallade, repaired to a spring convenient to our habitations, when the following toast was drank in honor of the Bard of the East.

"*The Poet Laureat of Dauphin County.*—Lord Byron was a fool to him—

"Simon Sallade is the plan.
He wants to be an Ass-emblyman,
He carries a toast in every hand,
And huzzas for General Jacksan —
3 *cheers*, 9 *guns & a groan*—TUNE. "*Nancy Dauson.*"

DON QUIXOTTE.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

"To hear an open *slander* is a CURSE,
But not to find an answer still is worse;
Vice oft is hid in virtue's fair disguise,
And in her borrowed form escapes enquiring eyes."

The celebration of the 4th of July, is unquestionably a duty of grateful respect we owe to our ever to be remembered heroes and sages of the revolution; and by assembling together in a sociable peaceable manner, we should give praise to their memory, and bless the day that made us FREE, the *glorious day of* LIBERTY. On that auspicious occasion, according to the custom of our forefathers, it is necessary to have a wholesome repast, amuse and regale ourselves, sitting under the *glorious Tree of Liberty*, and making our hearts glad.

"There is a time for every thing,
A time to dance, a time to sing,
A time to gather stones, and yea,
A time to cast those stones away."

I have just been amusing myself, after reaping hard yesterday and the day before, by reading a piece in the Patriot of the 19th instant, signed "A FARMER." The writer of this piece does not style himself a *scribe* or *pharisee*, but either in *reality* or *affectedly*, a *true christian* and a *farmer*; and a good industrious one he must be, when he can spare time to study out so fine a specimen of his natural and acquired abilities in the midst of harvest. I am inclined to believe his harvest is but *light*, and very easily *hauled in.*

The christian feelings of this noble Farmer seems to be terribly mortified, & in his frantic illusion breathes forth a spirit of prayer, that the GREAT FIRST CAUSE would so dispose the hearts of his countrymen, as to discountenance such gross profanation and blasphemy, and work a reformation that would cut up by the roots the vile practice of celebrating our national independence by rioting and excess. Now if there had been rioting or excess, or any disorderly conduct whatever at our late celebration it is not within my knowledge, nor did I see any thing of the kind. It was a solemn and affecting procession; and the marching to the martial music, and the many military evolutions performed on that eventful day, would most certainly arouse the feelings, and awaken in the patriotic breast, the lively sensations that our forefathers *fought* and *bled* for *Liberty*, and we, their off spring, ought to be careful in fostering and preserving it pure and unsullied while time endures

The toast that was given by me, in honor of the hero of New Orleans, on that day, the *Practical Farmer* notices very particularly. It seems he could not find a toast in the whole paper, or a person perhaps, that it would answer his purpose to expatiate so largely on as mine or myself. Notwithstanding the officers of the day have to bear a part of the burthen, yet if it is a sin, I am willing to take it all upon myself I do not wish the conduct of the officers of the day, and the whole of the company or companies degraded on account of the toast given by me. It was my own voluntary act; nor did I think of giving one, till after the general list was gone through. Finding that General Jackson had not been honored in that way, I took my pencil and wrote the following:

General Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans—May we draw near to him, as children to a father who is able and ready to help us in time of need.

Now it seems this sanctified Farmer takes every thing in a spiritual light, otherwise thinks I am inspired or that I speak parables. I will appeal to the generosity of any reflecting impartial good man, if the comparison has any thing like profanation or blasphemy in it. View the matter and weigh it in a temporal sense, and then if you are not acquainted with the public character of General Jackson, make yourself so, and see if he has not at all times when we had need of him in his official capacity, been ready and willing to face the invading foe, and, firm as a rock, stood undaunted amidst the roar of thundering cannon and against the pointed steel of the enemy; and it seems he proved successful. He was able, with the help of Divine Providence, to go on to the field of glory and renown. Suffice it to say, that Washington when toasted was ever styled the IMMORTAL, the glorious patriot, the *father* and *saviour* of his country. And if we dare not use the language of our fathers, we must be degraded indeed; we must have fallen from that blessed station, which they, by their BLOOD, had placed us in, and deserved the punishment tyrants would wish to inflict on us. But thanks be to the Supreme Ruler of all things, he has given us the victory. We are yet a free and independent nation; and may we, as sojourners in this land of *Liberty*, be always ready and willing to defend those privileges which Heaven has bestowed on us, and which have been so gallantly defended by our predecessors.

Now this *Farmer*, if I may be permitted to judge, does not speak in the language of a *true follower of Christ*, when he says he supposes "it to be the remains of a religious education which I had received, and is the last of it I have to spare." I rather think it would have been his bounden duty, as a christian, to have come to me, or all of us that he styles SCOFFERS of RELIGION, in a private and friendly manner, and expostulated with and admonish us to do better in future, and try to make us sensible of our error in some measure, and then perhaps some good might have resulted from it. But I believe the whole amount of this *hope* full christian's object was this: Seeing, no doubt, my name in the Patriot as a candidate for Sheriff, he thinks his *truly religious* sentiments, expressed in the *scrap*, might have a tendency to lessen me in the estimation of my fellow-citizens, and by so doing get his favorite candidate elected.

I shall say no more on this subject: I have already said enough to convince any unprejudiced impartial man, that my motives, in giving this toast, were pure. This is the first I ever wrote for a public journal, and I firmly believe it will be the last—on this subject, at least. One word to the Farmer before we part. The next time you appear before the public, throw off the mask which hides you from their observation; and appear before the world "in all the *nakedness* of your *native deformity.*"

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.

The Committee of arrangement handed us, for publication, the following

ORATION,

Delivered by Major JOHN C. COVERLY, at the celebration of the forty-eighth Anniversary of the American Independence, to a number of the Citizens of Potter township, at Potter's Mills, in this County, on the 5th inst.

FRIENDS & FELLOW-CITIZENS.

At the base of Tussey Mountain, whose grand and majestic summit o'er-shadows the stupendous brick mansion, in which we are now assembled to celebrate the 48th Anniversary of the blessed sovereignty and Independence of our much beloved country. Every eye beams with joy, every heart dilates with extatic pleasure, in being permitted, once more, to resound the name of LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE. This place, but a few years since, was a howling wilderness, inhabited by beasts of prey, and a race of men destitute of that polished refinement which renders life agreeable; but, on the contrary, they were as fierce and barbarous as the prowling Tiger that inhabited the mountain. Here permit me to drop a word of tribute and respect, to the great and worthy *Revolutionary General*, whose name, with pride, our township bears. He, aided by other worthy men, has caused our township to "blossom like the rose." The garden of Eden scarce exhibited a more delightful scene, than does our country for many miles around. Diversified with rich foliage, and fruits of every description, the fields represent gardens prolific, and spontaneous; and society is fostered equal to the most *polished countries of Europe.* Although the General's lips are sealed in perpetual silence, and he has "gone to that bourn from whence no traveller e'er returns," we have descendants from him, who possess all the economy, industry, and spirit of improvement, which they so justly inherit of their ancestor. To them we are, in a great measure, indebted for that important improvement, so beneficial to the state, entitled the "Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road;" likewise for a variety of improvements, planned and executed entirely at their own expense, which adds greatly to the beauty, interest, and convenience, of the community at large.

I shall now call your attention to another, and not less important subject:

Among all civilized nations, in every age of the world, the foundation of states, and the establishment of religious systems, have been the subject of annual festivity, and public demonstrations of joy. This general consent of nations, in celebrating the most distinguished periods of their history, is no inconsiderable evidence of the propriety of the custom. These anniversary festivals have a very powerful influence in enkindling a flame of national ardor; which, without them, is liable to be extinguished, in the perpetual round of private occupations. They call to mind the virtues of the statesmen, who have, by their wisdom, directed empires, and founded systems of law; likewise the sufferings of heroes, who, by their skill, courage, and determined bravery, have supported and defended them. I shall here cite you to the Honorables Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Bowdoin, Treat Payne Edward Rutledge, Matthew Tilghman, &c. &c. men, whose wisdom and integrity as statesmen, bid defiance to the world. I must likewise call your attention to the FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY, the great immortal General *George Washington*, whose achievements during the revolution, and afterwards as President of the United States, have gained him an imperishable name. Not forgeting Generals Warren, Wooster, Greene, Montgomery, Potter, Putnam, Gates, Brown, Jackson, and the adopted son of Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, the great friend of America, and one whom we so justly adore. This posterity are stimulated to imitate their

ancestors in public virtues. They infuse into the child the principles which guide, and the enthusiams which animates the father. They create and preserve national attachments, which are the cement of the complete edifice of governments. Such are the general objects for which we have this day assembled to celebrate the 4th of July 1776; the day on which we were, in defiance of a British force, declared a sovereign, free and independent nation. Forty eight years have now elapsed, since the fathers of our country, appealing to God, and the impartial world, for the purity of their motives, rent assunder the bands which connected the English colonies with the mother country, and declared them a free and independent nation. It is well known to the members of this auditory, that the reasons assigned for this bold and decisive measure, was the claim made by the Parliament of Great Britain of a right, independent of the colonies, to make laws, of sufficient validity, to bind them in all cases whatever. This comprehensive claim, so repugnant to the principles of the British constitution, and of all free governments, which unite inseperably representation with the rights of Legislation, was no sooner announced to the inhabitants of this country, than a universal alarm was spread, from the province of Maine to every part of the continent. The hope of a reconciliation with Great Britain, yielded to necessity, and war succeeded by a general determination to resist at all hazards the exercise of so unjust a claim. This determination was pursued by that steadiness, wisdom, and energy, which characterizes freemen, until it resulted in severing the colonies from the mother country, and erecting in the New World a sovereign free and independent empire. This was not the only reason that called for a separation of the colonies from a dependance on great Britain. The impropriety of being governed by a Legislation, placed three thousand miles distant, across the Atlantic Ocean, was so obvious to every man of discernment, that it was hardly conceivable that Great Britain should have objected to the independence of the colonies. They however did object, and treated with inhumanity those colonies which were planted by themselves. Indignant at such conduct, our fathers arose, as it were with the strength of Sampson, burst off the cords that bound them; shook off the galling yoke of British oppression, and thus emancipated our country from all foreign jurisdiction. America alone seems to be reserved by heaven as the sequestered region where religion, virtue and the arts, may find a peaceful retirement from the tempests which agitate Europe. And it is a circumstance that ought not to escape our observation, that our revolution happened in good time, to prepare an empire, and a free government, for the reception of the wrecks of the little freedom which Europe enjoyed. The *Christian* and the *lover* of *freedom*, may consider this continent as destined by Heaven, to save and to foster the seeds of a pure church, and excellent constitutions of government, which may hereafter be transported to Europe. When the spirit of the present revolution shall have swept away all the old establishments. —After Europe shall have been scourged with despotism in every shape—the despotism of Kings and of mobs—of atheists, of visionary theorists, of armies by land and pirates by sea—after the one half of the people have been sacrificed to the ambition of men under the different covers of crowns and liberty caps—the survivors, weary of eternal discord, of error, of faction, of the persecution of Princes and private clubs, of war, assassination and personal danger, the inevitable fruits of atheism and chimerical systems of government, will recover from their delusion, and seek a shelter from their miseries, under a well tempered form of government, analogous to that of the United States, and under the benign influence of that rational system of religion, which is the only sure basis of private happiness and public prosperity.

Having brought the subject to the independence of our country and made some observations on the happy result, I shall make a few remarks on the happy issue of our late war. To Commodore Barron we are, in a great measure, indebted for the opportunity we have enjoyed of displaying our skill in the art of warfare. The neglect of that officer to perform his duty, while commanding the Chesapeake frigate, was the principal cause of war being declared, which was followed by an immediate appeal to arms. The result has added much to the character and glory of our nation. Our armies have become a dread to all nations, and our navy has gained a reputation not to be surpassed; the universal world cannot produce its equal. Commodore Perry taught the British on lake Erie, that an American fleet of an inferior force, can dout consternation, death and destruction to a superior force, and cause a complete surrender. Shortly after Commodore M'Donnough taught them the same lesson on lake Champlain. While Commodore Chauncey pursued them to their skulking places on lake Ontario, and kept them in constant dread of the *American Tars*. While those things were transpiring on the lakes, Commodore's Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Porter and Rogers, sailed the Ocean to every clime, sinking, burning, and sending to our ports, the enemy's property to an amount beyond calculation. In the mean time, General Brown defeated, and destroyed, the enemy on every occasion—the roar of his cannon spoke death and destruction to all who dared approach within their reach. And to close the grand tragedy, general Jackson taught the great Packenham, and his motly crew, that "*booty & beauty*" were realized in no other way to them, than by leaving their flesh to fatten our lands, and their bones to whiten in a strange country. Twenty-seven hundred of the enemy perished on that eventful day; and but eight Americans were destroyed! A wonderful contrast, indeed, it has astonished the world.

Thus have we gained a reputation which generations to come will boldly maintain. Our country will be a land of liberty, and an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, until time shall be no more.

CARLISLE ADVISER,
AND
RELIGIOUS & LITERARY MISCELLANY.

We forward papers this week, to a number of our relatives, friends, and acquaintances, and respectfully solicit them to make an effort to promote the circulation of our paper, and to extend to us their patronage. But we wish it to be understood, that it is not our intention to impose upon any one. Any person receiving a paper by mail, sent in this way by us, who does not wish to become a subscriber, will, we hope, feel no hesitation in returning it in the same way.

Editors of papers to whom we forward our paper this week, for the first time, will please give us theirs in exchange. Printers who have inserted our proposals, will accept our thanks, and all who insert them, shall receive a similar favor when an opportunity offers.

***Subscribers to the Miscellany, who have not given notice to have their papers discontinued, are considered subscribers to the Adviser, it being but a New Series of the same paper.

FROM THE HAGERSTOWN [MARYLAND] TORCH LIGHT, JULY 6.

Extract of a letter from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *to a gentleman in this country, dated June* 1824.

On the 23rd of February, 1807, I offered to the senate of the United States, of which I was then a member, the first resolution, as I believe, that ever was presented to the congress, contemplating a general system of internal improvement. I thought that congress possessed the power of appropriating money to such improvement, and of authorising the works necessary for making it; subject always to the territorial rights of the several states in or through which the improvement is to be made, to be secured by the consent of their legislatures, and the proprietory rights of individuals to be purchased or indemnified. I still hold the same opinions; and although highly respecting the purity of intention of those who object on constitutional grounds to the exercise of this power, it is with heartfelt satisfaction that I perceive those objections gradually yielding to the paramount influence of the general welfare. Already have appropriations of money to great objects of internal improvement been freely made, and I hope we shall both live to see the day, when the only question of our statesmen and patriots, concerning the authority of congress to improve, by public works essentionally beneficient, and beyond the means of less than national resources, the condition of our country, will be, how it would ever have been doubted?"

We understand that the Small Pox has appeared in the Cherokee Nation, where it is spreading with serious mortality. Five indians of the Nation, on their return from Philadelphia, found their company attacked with this alarming disease on their journey —four of them died, and one unfortunately was attacked after he got home, and was the occasion of spreading the disease in the neighbourhood. Sixteen persons, we are told, have already died with it, and in almost every case it proves mortal. An express was sent to this place a day or two ago, for the purpose of procuring some of the vaccine matter, which it was hoped might be the instrument of arresting the course of the more malignant and fatal disorder.—*Augusta Chron*

From the Democratic [Phil.] Press, July 8.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Sunday last, a spirited horse, on trial for sale, price $275, was put into a gig nearly new, valued $300, in Fourth near Pine street. While a person was holding the horse and patting him on the neck and head, a boy lighted a cracker, at a segar behind his back, and threw it under the horse The moment the explosion took place, the horse jumped forward and ran He ran about six squares when he fell, the shaft of the gig having run into his side, and the gig having been dashed to pieces.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, JULY 15.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The attendants of the Hanover market were yesterday thrown into confusion for awhile by a woman apparently beating a young man, and exhibiting, both by voice and gesture, the most frantic passion It turned out to be a very affecting scene, however. It was a Mrs DUNN, who advertised, on the 3d instant, for the recovery of her son, "who was drowned on the Wednesday preceeding off Poplar island," beating "in the joy of her heart" this very son, who had that moment made his appearance, alive & well, while she was sitting in the market. It appeared that he had been washed or knocked overboard, and swam to the shore, or was picked up by some other vessel: of which fact those on board the vessel and his mother were ignorant.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 1.

Letters have this morning been received from Trieste, dated on the 14th. current, which advise the receipt of intelligence from Missolonghi, dated on the 3d. of May. It must afford sincere satisfaction to those who are friendly to the restoration of Grecian civilization, to learn that Gen. Colocotroni, his sons, and his partizans, have not only submitted themselves to the orders of the Senate, but that their influence and exertions have been again restored to the service of their country—for the Senate, as soon as it was convinced of the sincerity of General Colocotroni's submission, restored to him its confidence, and directed him to resume the investment of Patras, which will now therefore secure the speedy surrender of that important fortress. The Senate also directed one of the General's sons to proceed to Candia with reinforcements, and, if possible, to liberate that island from the yoke of the barbarians. The consequence of the submission of Colocotroni was the occupation of Napoli di Romania by the Senate. The greatest unanimity prevailed amongst all classes in the Morea, and preparations had been made on the most extensive scale to repel the Turkish invasion, should any be actually attempted None of their ships, however, had, at these dates, appeared on the coast.

Letters were received this morning from Constantinople, dated on the 26th. April, but they only communicate news tending to confirm the already generally entertained idea, that vice has at length, nearly concluded the effects of her influence in that part of the world, by the now pending destruction of the once mighty Ottoman Empire. The following is an extract of one of these letters, written by a gentleman who is certainly not very friendly generally, in his communica- to the cause of Greece:—"The fleet has at last sailed, thanks be to God, and taken with it the very dregs of villainy.—This is a harsh expression, but had you seen their *fine troops*, you would willingly sanction it.—The Captain Pacha, after his departure on Wednesday last, returned to take fresh orders, and it is said that he is to make his first attack on the Islands. This, however, is uncertain—the Turks left this quietly, but in very bad spirits, and one hundred and twenty of them made off the day before the expedition sailed.—The 84 gun-ship is a very fine vessel, but still the Captain Pacha preferred to sail in a corvette. It is reported that 250 Europeans are on board the line of battleship, but the manner in which she was handled on her departure, says little for their seamanship It afforded much amusement to observe her sometimes with head, sometimes with stern way, and frequently running on board of vessels, which it was the object of the crew to avoid. To all appearance, this ship cannot defend herself against the enterprise of the Grecian seamen, and the Captain Pacha certainly has, therefore, discovered considerable prudence in preferring the corvette for the protection of himself. The Divan exhibits much uneasiness, and it is attributed to the receipt of bad news. We hear of the destruction of the powder magazines at Alexandria, but I cannot say if there be any truth in the rumour. The Greeks promise themselves much assistance from Lord B. and are in good spirits. There are 6,000 men to be sent away the end of next month, but it is all nonsense, for they will never do any good. The plague has broken out in Talavola, or St. Dimitri, a village near Pera. Trade is dull, owing to the holidays," &c. &c.

From every quarter, the intelligence received respecting Greece is highly satisfactory, and a short time only is requisite to enable the inhabitants to enjoy the reward of their persevering exertions in the cause of independence and civilization.

PORTSMOUTH, May 29.

This morning the Etna bomb, Capt. Sandom, arrived from Chatham, fitted for service in the Mediterranean. She is to proceed to Algiers forthwith. Such has been the expedition in equipping the Ætna, that she has been only fourteen days off the stocks. The Infernal and Meteor bombs are fitting with all haste, for the same service.

[*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

We understand that the object of the visit of their Majesties to this country, is to make an offer of ceding their possessions to the Crown of Great Britain, and in return to demand its protection against all hostile attacks that may be made upon their territory. It is said that they have come to this determination in consequence of the menaces of the Russian Cabinet; which, should they be put in execution, these Islanders feel that they should not be able, single-handed, to resist them. We were admitted to an interview with these Royal strangers, on Tuesday evening. On our entering the room, the parties were playing at whist, the Queen having for her partner, her female attendant, who is a daughter of one of the chief men of the islands, and his Majesty's partner was the Governor of the island where the Government was held. The ladies were dressed in loose *robes de chambre*, of straw colour, tied with rose-coloured strings, and on their heads they wore turbans of feathers of scarlet, blue and yellow.—The two males appeared in European costume, wearing plain black coats, silk stockings and shoes. These Islanders are of a very large size.

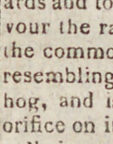
Among the curiosities brought home in his Majesty's ship Thetis, Sir J. Phillimore, is the *Sagassi Pecari*, Mexican Hog. It feeds on fruits and roots, and also on serpents, lizards and toads, and will attack and devour the rattlesnake. It is less than the common hog, has bristles nearly resembling the prickles of an hedge hog, and is also distinguished by an orifice on its back, from which perpetually issues a fœted watery humour The Sagassi will skin snakes by means of its teeth and feet, before it devours them, with great dexterity.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The birth day of king George the Fourth was celebrated on the 20th of May, in a style of unparalleled splendor. The expense, public and private, of this pageant, amounted probably to a much larger sum than would be formed by all the salaries of all the presidents of the United States, that have hitherto been paid. A considerable portion of it went no doubt from the rich to the comparatively poor; but it may still be asked, if this is the best way of contributing to the relief of the poor We think not; although we admit that in the present instance the contribution would not have been made, but for the occurrence of the royal birth day. For ourselves, we rejoice that we live in a country in which there is not that monstrous inequality of property which exists in the old countries of Europe, and which has been, and will yet be, the source of convulsions and miseries of the most appalling kind. We know that our republican notions on this subject are despised by the advocates and admirers of royal pomp and power. Still we retain them tenaciously, and are persuaded that they are notions not less Christian than they are republican.

FOR SALE,

A valuable plantation in Halfmoon township, Centre county; containing 350 ACRES

200 of cleared land, 15 of which are meadow, and a large apple orchard—the whole in high state of cultivation.



The buildings are a

Brick House,

and a large bank barn.

If not sold at private sale before the 16th day of October it will be offered at public sale on that day.

CHRISTIAN KING.

Halfmoon township, July 19, 1824.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of three promisory notes which I gave Peter Emigh, of Halfmoon township, for $50 each, dated, severally, the 22nd of November 1820, and payable in the years 1824, '25, and '26, as I am determined not to pay them unless compeled by law, or unless the person, or persons, holding said notes, comply with the conditions stipulated in an article of agreement entered into between myself and the said Peter Emigh.

JACOB HOFFMAN.

July 22, 1824.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS complaints have been made by persons claiming Militia money for services rendered in the First Brigade, 10 Division, Pennsylvania Militia. This is therefore to inform them, that no Accounts will hereafter be received, but in the manner prescribed by the 27th Section of the late Militia Law of this Commonwealth.

THOMAS HORRELL.
Brigade Inspector,

July 15, 1824. 3t.

Administration Acc'nts.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all other persons in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' court, to be held at Bellefonte, for Centre county, on the 23d day of August next, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Administration Account of John P. Davidson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Phineas Davidson, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
2. The Administration Account of Thomas Moore, acting executor of the last will and Testament of Elijah Moore, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
3. The Administration Account of Henry Graninger and Philip Shreckengast, administrators of the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Henry Keller, late of Logan Township, deceased.
ed.
4. The Administration Account of Adam Stover, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Philip Fronks, late of Haines township, deceased.

WM. PETTIT, *Register.*

Register's Office, Bellefonte, }
July 19, 1824, }

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 2nd day of August next,

A certain tract or par-

cel of land, containing about one hundred & twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, adjoining lands of George Bresler, & others. Seized & taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased, now in the hands, possession or occupancy of Asher Hunt and William Richards, administrators of the estate of said Frederick A Richards.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 23d day of August next,

A certain house and two

lots of ground, in the town of Millheim Centre county, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Keen.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract of land

containing five hundred and fifty acres, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, called by the name of "WHITE-HALL," adjoining lands of Philip Benner and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Park.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place

A certain tract or par-

cel of land containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, situate in Halfmoon township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian King and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Yoder, by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM M'MINN,

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office

at the ensuinng general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, 27th March 1824

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

DAVID ALLEN,

Offers himself to the consideration of the qualified electors of Centre county, as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Bald Eagle township, May 20, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

I respectfully solicit your votes for the office of

SHERIFF

of Centre county at the approaching Election. If I am elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, which is about as much as all my opponents have promised.

Very respectfully,
yours &c.

William Ward.

Bellefonte, April 22, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre county.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I, through the medium of the press, beg leave to inform the public that I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Robert Tate.

Miles township, May 22, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer mysel as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and at the same time, with humanity and tenderness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation tion, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursuedby the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

John Keen.

Haines township, April 10, 1824.

CAUTION.

On the 13th of April last, the undersigned executed two several single bills, to George Brownlee, for one hundred dollars each, payable on the 12th of May following, in part of the consideration of a tract of land, in Lamar township, which the said George Brownlee covenanted to warrant, and defend, against all persons claiming the same. As several claims have been set up for the land, and ejectments brought, the undersigned has determined not to pay the said single bills, unless compelled by law. Of which all persons will take notice.

MAGDALENA KERSNER.

Lamar township, June 21, 1824.

Orphans' Court, April 28, 1824.

CENTRE COUNTY, ss.

{SEAL} In the case of the valuation and appraisment of the real estate of Thomas Moore, late of Halfmoon township, in said county, deceased, on motion of James M. Petrikin, Esq. rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Thomas Moore, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August next, and accept or refuse of the real estate of the said Thomas Moore, deceased, as valued and appraised by the inquest, and returned by the sheriff.

BY THE COURT.

Certified by
WM. PETTIT, *Clk. O. C.*

To the supervisors of Boggs township for the year 1824.

TAKE NOTICE,

That if you do not immediately repair the road leading from the town of Milesburg to Karthause, you will be returned and indicted at the next August court. There are now several obstructions in that road which renders it almost impassible.

RUDOLPH MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, June 25th 1824.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary Lewis, and next door north of Joseph Butler's Inn, where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business

in an extensive manner. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

John M'Kinley, jr.

Bellefonte, June 17, 1824.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against taking the assignment of a promisory note which I gave to JOHN GORDON, for the sum thirty-three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, June 24, 1824.

TO COLLECTORS

By the act of the 11th of March 1822, the power of collectors to collect county taxes upon warrants issued previous to the passing of the act, was limited to two years; that period has now elapsed, and as it is presumed that the collectors have received the amount of their respective duplicates, the Commissioners have directed me to give this notice, that unless they come forward on or before the first Monday of August and discharge the ballances due by them, they will be proceeded against immediately thereafter, without respect to persons. Collectors of 1822 will consider themselves included in this notice, more especially as John Keller and James James collectors of 1823 have shown that it is possible to collect the amount of large duplicates within one year at farthest. The former has settled and paid his account *in toto.*

JAMES M. PETRIKIN, *T...*

Wanted Immediately

A person well acquainted with the FLAXSEED OIL MAKING BUSINESS,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. The mill is in good order, and any person wishing to engage in this business will experience but little difficulty in conducting it. For further information apply to the subscriber living in Ferguson township, Centre County.

GEORGE HUBLER.

June 10th. 1824.

NOTICE.

CONSTABLES TKAE NOTICE,

That it is your duty by law to return the names ofall persons who are retailers of foreign merchandise in the respective town, or township, for which you are appointed, and it is expected that you, and each of you, will perform that part of your duty, when you make your return to next August Sessions.

JOHN RANKIN *Clk. Sess.*

Bellefonte, July 2, 1824.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, July 1, 1824.

Arnold John, Aurand John, Antes Henry, Antes Catharine M. Amhiser Christian, Adams John Esq. Adamson Elizabeth, Borley Wm. Beightel John, Boone Wm. F. Beard Samuel, Benner & Kephart, 2; Crandle Job, 2; Crone John, Clyde Samuel, Clauges J. R. Carson Agness, Crawford James, Esq. Culbertson Saml. Coleman Hager, Carson James, Carey Richard, Crowl Philip, Curden James, Dacker Michael, Doan Henry, Douglass John, Davis Thomas J. Deannan Robert, Dillen Geo. Duck Henry, Dugan James, Dunlop Francis, Elchinger John, Eckley Eli, Elgile George, Emmerman Albert, Fleming John, Fillips Joseph, Fisher Sarah, Fisher Wm. Forster James Esq. Fry David, Farner David, Gallaspie Jesse, Glenn John 3, Goodfellow David, Graham Wm. Galbraith John D. Hays. John Esq. Hyman Jesse, Hunter John, Hinton Hannah, Hughs Samuel, Henderson Charlotte C. Hannah Henry, Henny John, Knox Dean 2, Keatting Thomas, Karlan John, Loyd Gilbert L. Long Wm or John, Lambert John, Lynch Jane, Martin Robert, M'Ewen Robert S. 2; Meek Jane, M'Intire Edward, M'Gaveran John, Moyer & Cook, Malone Thomas & Morgan, Moss Maryann, Moore Elisha, M'Linsey John, M'Kean Lewis, M'Kee John, Millikin Thomas, Means, Samuel M'Kinney Judge, M'Kee Andrew, Mill Tobias, Moyer Henry, M'Ghee James 2, Mitchel John, Maginty Robert, M'Lanahan James D. Purdue John jr. Parker David, Philips Joseph, Patton Samuel, Pluff Wm. Petrikin James M. 4; Ray Robert, Riddle Hugh, Rawl Francis W. 2; Reed John, Reside James, Reeves Elijah, 2; Russel Hughes, Russel Wm. Steer Asail, Shenk Matty, Steele David, Shugart Jos. B. St. Clair David P. Shank Miss, Swisher Joseph, Steegart Mr. Sharp James, Sherman Michael, Shade Henry, Taylor Samuel & Philip White, Timms Lewis, Vaughan Richard, Vaughan Ann, Wilson John Sr. Williams Lewis B. Wilson Samuel H. Withington Wm. Wentzel John, Waggoner Wm. Williams, James, Waddle Thomas Whippo Isaac.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, residing in Nittany valley, about the last of April,

A Brindled Cow

with white legs, and a star on her forehead. She is supposed to be about ten years old, and has now a calf. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE WILLLAMS.

Nittany ... 1824.

REMOVAL.
NEW STORE.
JAMES ARMOR,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bellefonte and its vicinity, that he continues the

Drug, Medicine, Paint & Dye Stuff

business, in all its variety, one door east of Esquire Vandyke's office, and directly opposite the Prothonotary's Office; where he has a complete assortment of every article in his line, which he will sell lower than any that has ever been offered in the place; being an entire NEW STOCK, and purchased at the lowest city prices.

Among his Medicines are,

Barks, of different kinds,
Caster Oil, first quality
Calomel, [cold pressed,
Rheubarb,
Jalap,
Tartar Emetie
Magnesia, calcined,
Cream Tartar,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Carbonate Magnesia,
Senna,
Manna,
Liquorice Ball,
Gum Arabic,
Arrow Root,
Flor Digitales
Oxyd Bismuth, &c. &c.

Oils, Paints, &c.

Spirits Turpentine,
Spirits Wine,
Linseed,
Olive or Sweet, } OIL
Spermaceti
Vitriol
Rose Pink,
Letharg,
Putty,
Shell Lac,
Chrome Yellow,
Yellow Ochre,
Chalk,
Prussian Blue,
White lead, dry,
Spanish Whiting,
Venitian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, English,
Amber, &c. &c.

Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Bengal Indigo,
Copperas,
Ground Red Wood
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Allum,
Turmeric, &c.
Verdegris,
Madder,
Arnotto Spanish,
Pearl Ash,
Blue Vitriol,
Camwood,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles, et.

SNUFF, SEGARS, &c.

Sulphate of Quinine, so efficacious in Fevers,

Oil of Origanum, a certain cure for the Ringbone

ALSO,

SHINN'S PANACEA,

By the Gross, Dozen or single bottle.

All the above articles will be warranted of the first quality, and as low as they can be purchased any where.

By strict attention to business, and liberal prices, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

The *Medical Gentlemen* of Bellefonte and its vicinity, are particularly invited to call, as they will find it to their advantage.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions and Orders, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Medicines may be had at any hour of the night.

Bellefonte, July 9, 1824.

Carding Fulling & Dying.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that hehas erected, and has now in complete operation, a

NEW FULLING & CARDING MACHINE

on Logan's Branch, in Spring township, about one mile and a half from Bellefonte, where all orders in the above line of business's will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Cloth will be taken in at Philip Benner Jr. &co's store, Bellefonte; writen directions must accompany it.

PHILIP BENNER, SR.

Spring township, July 5, 1824.

Bank note Exchange.

	Per ct. dis.
United States Branch Banks	¼
New-Hampshire banks	½
Burlington (Vermont)	½
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Springfield bank	1½
Hampshire, Northampton	1½
Salem banks	1½
Worcester banks	1½
Other Massachusetts notes	2
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence banks	1½
Washington, Westerly	1½
Other Rhode Island notes	1½
CONNECTICUT.	
Middletown bank	½
Phœnix bank at Hartford	½
Derby bank	½
Bridgeport bank	½
Eagle bank at New Haven	½
Hartford bank	½
NEW-YORK.	
New-York City banks	par
Jacob Barker's bank	no sale
Albany banks	½
Troy bank	½
Mohawk bank Schenectady	do
Lansingburg bank	do
Newburg bank	do
Newburg branch, at Ithica	do
Orange county bank	do
Ontario	do
Catskill bank	do
Bank of Columbia Hudson	do
Middle District bank	do
Auburn bank	do
Geneva bank	do
Utica bank	do
Plattsburg bank	3
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada bank	5
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey Bank	½
Bank in N...	½
Bank of New Brunswick	½
Trenton Insurance company	par
Farmer's bank, Mt. Holly	par
Cumberland bank	par
State bank at Camden	par
do at Elizabethtown	½
do at New Brunswick	½
do at Patterson	½
do at Morristown	½
do at Trenton	½
do Sussex	½
do Salem Steam Mill & Bank'g co.	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery county	par
Chester county, West Chester	par
Delaware county, Chester	par
Lancaster bank	¼
Farmers bank, Lancaster	½
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia do do	½
Farmers b'k of Bucks county	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank of Reading	1
Gettysburg	½
Carlisle bank	½
Swatara at Harrisbbur	½
Pittsburg	1
Centre	6
Northumberland, nion & Colbia bank at Milton	15
Greensburg	5
Brownsville	8
Other Pennsylvania notes	no sale
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, (Wil.)	par
Farmers bank of Del. & br.	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Com bank of Delaware	½
Branch of do at Milford	3
Laurel bank.	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½
do City bank	do
Annapolis	do
Branch of do. at Easton	do
Do. at Fredericktown	do
Hagerstown bank	do
Conococheague bank at Williamsport.	do
Bank of Westminster	do
Havre de Grace	do
Elkton	par
Bank of Caroline	12½
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond & branches	½
Bank of the Valley	½
Branch of do. at Leesburg	½
Branch at Charlestown	½
Branch at Romney	½
N. W. b... Wheeling	5